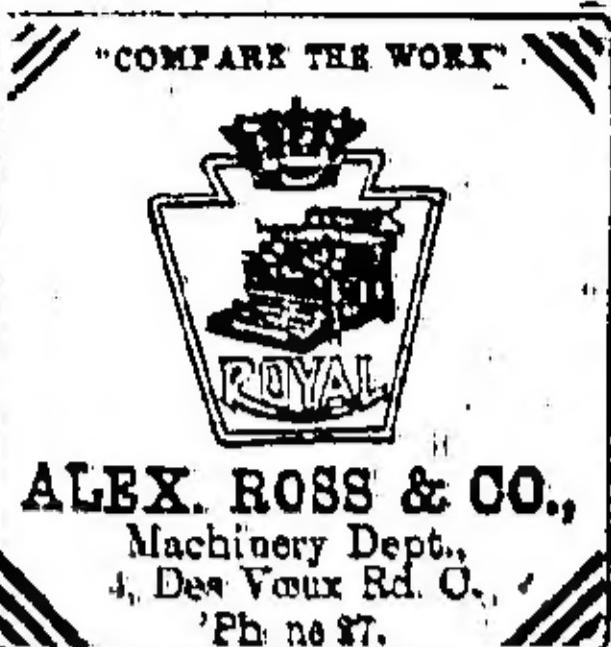


FRESH FRUIT.  
ORANGES,  
LEMONS,  
GRAPE FRUIT  
ALSO  
WALNUTS BRAZILS  
AND ALMOND NUTS.  
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845



September 8, 1919, Temperature 81.

Rainfall 0.00 inch.

Humidity 88.

September 8, 1919, Temperature 77.

No. 17,562.

一拜禮 號八月九十九年百九千零四

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1919.

日五十月七閏未己亥年入國庚申

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

## BUSINESS NOTICES

**W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.**  
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS,  
HOK UN - KOWLOON.

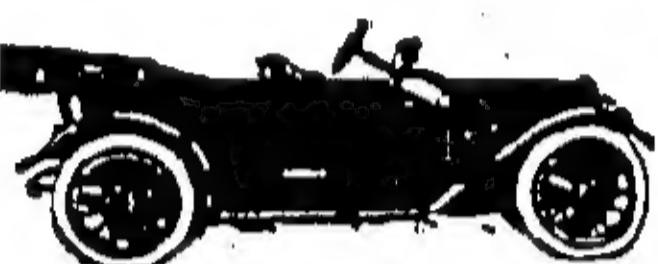
Marine and Land Engineers, Boilermakers,  
Founders, Motor Boat Builders.

HAIRBOUR REPAIRS CALL FLAG "L".  
SOLE AGENTS FOR "KELVIN MOTORS".

TELEPHONES: Works K.21; Manager K.329; Harbour Engineer K.120;  
Works Supt. K.410.

TELEGRAMS:—"SEYBOURN."

**DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.**  
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS



Telephone 482.

INSPECTION INVITED.

BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

Fresh Stock of

**ALHAMBRA**  
CIGARS

REINA VICTORIA  
ESPECIALES  
BELLEZAS  
EXCELENTE.

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.**

CIGAR MERCHANTS.

Telephone No. 616.

NEWLY  
ARRIVED

**PIANOS**

**ROBINSON'S.**

**THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.**  
Established 1883  
MANUFACTURERS OF

**PURE Manila ROPE**

STRAND  
1" to 15"  
CIRCUMFERENCE

CABLE LAID  
5" to 15"  
CIRCUMFERENCE

4 STRAND  
3" to 10"  
CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to:

**Shewan, Tomes & Co.** General Managers.

SAILORS



SAILORS

**DONNELLY & WHYTE.**  
WINE MERCHANTS.

No. 17,562.

September 8, 1919, Temperature 81.

Rainfall 0.00 inch.

Humidity 88.

September 8, 1919, Temperature 77.

## TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

### ORIENTALISTS.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

To the Asiatic Scientists (whose meeting is recorded in the earlier telegrams) Professor Clay described the activities of American Assyriologists. The American school of oriental research in Palestine will shortly be reopening on a more extensive scale than before the war. He hoped it would work in close cooperation with a larger and more important school contemplated by the British scientists.

Professor Cordier read a paper on the great development in knowledge of Chinese art during the past twenty years and the influence on art of Buddhism.

### SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The Silver market is quiet.

### CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[Translated for the China Mail from the *Wah Tsai Yat Po*.]

SHANGHAI, Sept. 7.

Further delay of the Peace Conference is sure. Protests against the appointment of Wong Yap Tong keep coming in.

The British Minister at Peking has asked the Foreign Minister to lift the embargo on rice exports from Kiangsu.

Anhui and Chili have fallen out. The President has been urging them to unite.

### INDIAN WOMEN AND THE VOTE.

LORD SINHA ON ENGLAND'S PART.

Mr. Sarojini Naidu and Mrs. Besant were among the women speakers at the East India Association who made a strong appeal for the admission of Indian women to the franchise. The paper read by Mrs. N. C. Sen on the future of Indian women dwelt on the high position women took in public affairs in India centuries ago, and on the desire many women have to-day to co-operate with the men in working out the great destinies of their country. Indian women want freedom, fuller opportunities for education, and fuller scope for educated women. Most of the educated women feel for their kind just as deeply as men did. They wanted to serve their mother country, to live for her and die for her.

Some of these educated women had approached the authorities and asked them—since a small portion of the men were to get the vote—to grant it also to specially qualified women. Their appeal had been in vain, but they were not going to be disheartened. They were themselves as best they could go to shape a destiny which would not be unworthy of the past.

In the following discussion, Mrs. Besant pointed out ways in which she thought British influence in India had helped to thrust women into the background. They earnestly hoped that the Committee now considering the matter would reverse the decision of the Southborough Committee, and grant the franchise to women. If it were withheld now, it would be very difficult to get it carried later on a separate bill. Indian women were taking a very active part in public life, and interesting themselves in trying to get rid of abuses. She had just received a cable message that the women in Bombay had held a public meeting, and protested against the injustice of being barred from the franchise.

Lord Sinha, who presided, pointed out that it was impossible for him to express any opinion on the main point raised by Mrs. Sen, as he was a member of the Committee which was dealing with the franchise in India. He touched, however, on other points, paid a high tribute to the work of missionaries in India and their present endeavours to understand the history, literature, philosophy, religion, and point of view of India.

He did not agree with Mrs. Besant's suggestion that the modern Indian woman's loss of liberty was partly due to English influences. She began to lose her opportunities for education centuries ago, when India became full of ports from which she must be shipped, and to-day the judicial system must take all responsibility for her lack of a chance in public life. Her prospects of fuller opportunities in education were really the result of England's influence and love of freedom.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

### SILESIA.

LONDON, September 5th.

Latest Polish reports from Warsaw state that the insurgents in Upper Silesia have blown up the railway bridge at Tarnowice and destroyed telegraphic and telephone communication in the district of Tarnowice.

There was brisk fighting on the night of September 1st when the German troops attacked the village of Potrowice in Teschen. Machine guns and an armoured motor car were used in the fighting which lasted three hours. The Germans withdrew after suffering heavy losses.

German aeroplane attacks are reported on various towns. Three aeroplanes fired their machine guns on to the main street in one town and killed five persons and wounded twenty.

### SYRIA.

PARIS, September 5th.

*Le Temps* states that Mr. Lloyd George is coming to Paris next week to confer with M. Clemenceau on the question of Syria.

PARIS, September 5th.

A Havas message says:—M. Barthou, in the Chamber of Deputies said that things in Syria cannot be allowed to continue. The British Government, by the Agreement of 1918, has its duties to perform towards France. "We salute the alliance with Britain, but we wish it to be complete and loyal."

London, September 5th. The *Daily Mail* states that General Allenby returns to England on September 10th. Apparently no arrangements have been made for a public welcome—an omission that must be quickly corrected.

The *Times*, in a leader, says it is understood that General Allenby is returning to urge that the Syrian mandate be entrusted to France.

It is believed in some quarters that he intends to resign if his recommendation is not accepted.

ITALIAN WOMEN.

PARIS, September 5th.

The Chamber has accepted the Government amendment to the Parliamentary Initiative Bill conferring electoral rights to women of all classes except prostitutes in all elections subsequent to those of next November.

### U.S.A.

WARSAW, September 5th.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee having considered the Peace Treaty, has reported to the Senate after adopting four reservations:—Providing that the United States is interpreter of the Monroe Doctrine, that tariff immigration and other domestic questions be determined by individual nations, that the United States declines to assume any territorial obligation or mandate without a direct resolution from Congress, and that the U.S.A. reserves the right to withdraw from the League of Nations.

PARIS, September 5th.

The Supreme Council has granted the request of the German Delegation to postpone the despatch of the Inter-Allied Commission to supervise the surrender of war material.

The Germans have also requested a reduction in the numbers of the Commission, which consists of 72 members, accompanied by 77 soldiers. The Council has refused to reduce.

OTTAWA, September 6th.

The Senate has ratified the Peace Treaty.

ORIENTAL RESEARCH.

LONDON, September 4th.

The members of the Royal Asiatic Society, the *Societe Asiatique*, the American Oriental Society, and the *Sociedad Oriental de Roma* are holding a four days' joint session in London to discuss oriental research.

Sir Charles Lyall welcomed the visitors. Numerous papers necessitated the formation of separate sessions for Near East, Indian and Far East subjects.

Sir Charles Lyall said that they aimed at concerting plans for the advancement of archaeological research among the Allies. The changes wrought by the war would enable scientific research to pursue its work in large tracts of territory hitherto closed.

He referred to the entry of India into the war into the field of politics. It was essential that a thorough endeavour should be made to understand the Indian mind, thought, and inspiration.

KAISER NEEDS MONEY.

BERLIN, September 6th.

The Prussian Finance Minister has declared that the ex-Kaiser, when he went to Holland, took only 65,000 marks with him. Since then he has not received anything further from his country.

THE SCUTTLERS.

PARIS, September 6th.

The German Delegation has handed a Note to the Foreign Ministry attempting to justify the Scapa Flow scuttling.

DEMOBILIZED.

LONDON, September 6th.

The War Office announces that 3,250,000 British officers and men have been demobilized, including the medically unfit, since the Armistice.

DEVONSHIRE HOUSE SOLD.

LONDON, September 6th.

It is understood that the Duke of Devonshire has sold "Devonshire House," Piccadilly, W.1, to an American syndicate for over £1,000,000, for the erection of a huge hotel.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

### PADEREWSKI.

PARIS, September 5th.

M. Paderewski, the Premier of Poland, interviewed, declared that the Germans were now seeking to gain a victory on the Eastern front which had proved to be unattainable on the West.

He pointed out that in Upper Silesia, East Prussia, Lithuania along the Bolshevik front in the vicinity of Minsk, and along the Ukrainian front, the Polish armies were forced to face armed enemies. Where the enemies were not Germans, they were aided by the Germans, who were advancing Bolsheviks to embarrass Poland, whose Government, with limited supplies, found the situation desperate.

The attempt of Germany to crush Poland would not succeed if Poland got speedy succour, but until the German Treaty was ratified they were unable to obtain the foreign troops necessary to steady the situation.

In the Baltic States of Russia, he said, the Germans were fomenting disorder and assisting the Bolsheviks.

M. Paderewski further said:—"On all sides Poland is forced to face a new war which Germany is waging against the Allied cause. She is determined to cover Russia at any cost, and is making every effort to hamper us and ruin our reputation throughout the world."

ULTIMATUM TO GERMANY.

BERLIN, September 5th.

The German reply to the Supreme Council's Note, cabled on September 5th, says that Germany is unable to maintain her attitude on this question. This, however, does not necessitate an alteration in the German Imperial Constitution. If the Allies, in case their demands are rejected, extend their occupation, the German Government will regard such a step as a deplorable act of violence.

The above reply is regarded in London as vague and indefinite.

PARIS, September 5th.

A Havas message says:—Yesterday, in the anniversary of the German victory at Sedan, the Supreme Council of the Allies took the energetic step of sending a 15-day ultimatum to the German Government to suppress Article 8 of the new Constitution, which provides for the eventual representation of Austria in the German Reichstag.

In the course of a debate on the Peace Treaty in the Chamber of Deputies, M. Clemenceau declared that if Germany did not execute the clauses of the Treaty within a fortnight of the stipulated time, allied troops would advance from the right bank of the Rhine.

PARIS, September 5th.

Evidently conditions to accumulate of apparently deep-rooted German designs in the Baltic Provinces.

The German Independent Socialist newspaper *Freiheit* characterises the official German denials as lies, and declares: "It is an undoubted fact that whole German formations have passed, and are passing, to the Russian Army, and the whole of Courland is full of German soldiers in Russian uniforms."

BERLIN, September 5th.

The Government has considered the situation in Courland and has decided that unless the troops unconditionally obey the Government's orders to evacuate their pay and provisions will be stopped and the refractory men punished.

RUSSIA.

LONDON,

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1919

## NOTICES.

## G. FALCONER &amp; CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS &amp; JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,  
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,  
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,  
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,  
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,  
High Class English Jewellery.

## THE HING WAH PASTE MFG. CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: Nos. 47 and 48, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong.

Tel. No. 1239 &amp; 2230

We have now a large stock of fresh and superior  
Macaroni, Paste Stars, Egg-noodles, Vermicelli and  
all kinds of Soup stiffs, all produced from Flour of  
Best Quality, sold at very reasonable prices.

Large quantities have been exported to various  
important cities in the World.

Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders  
executed promptly.

Inspection and Enquiries are cordially solicited.

## HOTELS AND CAFES.

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

Operating:—

THE HONGKONG HOTEL ..... The leading Hotel in the Far East.  
THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL ..... The coming seaside resort of South  
(opening in the Summer of 1919) China.

THE HOTEL MANSIONS ..... The headquarters of the Canadian  
Pacific Ocean Services, and the leading  
American business concerns.

The Hotel Company, having recently extended their cold storage plant  
and instituted motor transportation, are specialising in outside catering such  
as banquets, dances, picnics, etc., and are prepared to supply all necessary  
equipment, decorations, furnishings, and maid.

Quotations may be obtained on application at the Hotel Main Office, or  
representative will call on communicating with

Telephone No. 433, Catering Department.  
Telephone No. 1673, Manager.

J. H. TAGGART, MANAGER.

## THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level  
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.  
Under the Management of—  
Mrs. BLAIR.

## KING EDWARD HOTEL

CENTRAL LOCATION

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting  
A European Bath and Sanitary Fitting, Hot and Cold Water System  
throughout, Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA".

J. WITCHELL, Manager.

## PALACE HOTEL

KOWLOON.

Two minutes from Star Ferry.  
Recently renovated and refurbished, electric light and fans throughout  
and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision  
of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to  
families on application to

Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Add.: "PALACE".

J. H. OXEBERRY, Proprietor.

## CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

10 HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes  
walk from the Carlton and Central District. 43 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine,  
scrupulously clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on  
application to the Proprietors. Launches meet Passenger Boats.

Telegraphic Address: "CARLTON".

Mrs. F. E. CAMERON.

## THE ALEXANDRA CAFE

(OPEN TILL MIDNIGHT).

Noted for:—

THE BEST TIFFINS AND DINNERS.

FILLET HADDOCKS.

ICED AND ICED DRINKS.

CAKES AND PASTRIES.

Dinner and Picnic Parties catered for.

A European Cafe under European Supervision.

TEL. 909.

## PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED).

ON

WEDNESDAY,

September 10, 1919, at 12 noon,  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8  
Des Voeux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street.

The Motor Boat "Din On",  
Teakwood Hull, coppered below  
waterline, built 1912.

Length 30 feet  
Beam 9 feet

Draught 2 feet 6 inches

15-20 H.P. Ferro Auto Marine Motor  
complete, with navigating lights,  
anchors, &c.

Saloon, Lavatory and Pantry.  
In good running order.

Inspecting orders, and further particu-

lars may be had from the undersigned.

TERMS.—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, September 6, 1919.

Hughes & Hough  
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers  
Share, Coal and General  
Produce Brokers and  
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS  
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used  
Bentley's Editions.  
R.C. 4th & 5th Editions.  
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address  
"HUGHES" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received in-  
structions to sell by Public Auction  
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED).

ON

TUESDAY,

September 9, 1919, commencing  
at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms,  
No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street.

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNI-  
TURE, CARPETS, GLASS, PLATED  
WARE,  
&c., &c.

As follows—  
Large Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs  
(new), Folding Card and Occasional  
Tables, Upholstered Suite, Teak-  
wood Bedroom Furniture, com-  
prising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads,  
large and small Wardrobes, Dressing  
Table, Washstands, &c., (tumed  
Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner  
Tables, Extension Dining Tables and  
Chairs, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery,  
and Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves,  
Cutlery, &c., Bath Room Utensils,  
Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Bedding Lamps, Teakwood  
Screens, a quantity of Blackwood  
Furniture, Blackwood Fire Screens, &c.,  
Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures  
&c., Several Carpet new and second-  
hand, Curtains, &c.

Also

Two Pianos.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

TERMS.—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, September 3, 1919.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED).

ON

TUESDAY,

September 9, 1919, commencing at 2.30  
p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Voeux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS,

DRAWN WORK, & EMBROIDERIES,

Comprising—

HOUSEHOLD LINENS.—Single and  
Double Plain and Damasked Sheets,  
Pillow Cases, Double White Satin Quilts,  
Linen Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths,  
Bath Towels, Face Towels, &c., &c.

DRAWDWORK.—Bedsprads, Pillow  
Cases, Tray Cloth, &c., &c.

EMBROIDERIES.—Bedsprads, Table  
Clothes, Tea Cloth, Runners 18 by 64 in.

Also

A few lots of Suit Cases and  
Attache Cases.

(All new goods and small lots to suit  
purchasers).

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

TERMS.—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, September 3, 1919.

## FOR SALE.

At their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux  
Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

ONE FINE TONE PIANO,  
by The Erardhale Co., England.  
(Practically New).

Particulars from the undersigned.

TERMS.—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 21, 1919.

THE Undersigned have received in-  
structions to sell at their Sales  
Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road,  
Corner of Ice House Street.

SAILING YACHT, equipped with  
13-18 H.P. American auxiliary  
Motor, recently overhauled and in  
thorough good running order.

Length ... 33 ft.

Beam ... 7' 6"

Draught ... 6 ft.

Electric light.

Complete with two sets of sails,  
Dinghy and all accessories.

Particulars from the undersigned.

TERMS.—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, September 3, 1919.

## WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS, \$1. PREPAID.

Each additional 5 words 2 Cents.

## FOR SALE.

A STEINWAY ELECTRIC  
PIANO. Direct or alternating  
current. In first class order. Can be  
seen by appointment Box 1144, c/o  
"CHINA MAIL."

## TO LET.

NEW, LARGE, SPACIOUS GO-  
DOWN, reinforced concrete  
building, facing the water front, whole  
or part. For particulars and rent apply  
to No. 1000, c/o "CHINA MAIL".

TO LET.—No. 102 The Peak, 5  
ROOMED HOUSE at the Peak.  
Apply to PERCY SMITH, SETH &  
FLEMING.

## LA FAVORITE.

9 BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

## LADIES' DRESSES.

## EVENING DRESSES,

## AFTERNOON GOWNS,

## GOLF KITS &amp; DRESSES

For all Occasions.

Parisian Cutting is our Specialty.

Parisian Styles.

## ALL GOODS CAREFULLY PACKED

## FOR SHIPMENT—

NIKKO  
JAPANESE  
FINE ART CURIOS and  
PACKING CONTRACTOR.  
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING.  
Tel. No. 1259. ALL Goods Guaranteed.

These Cigarettes are made of selected Mild  
leaf tobacco and quite harmless to those  
who are accustomed to inhale.

NANYANG BROTHERS TOBACCO CO.

165, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.



ASAHI BEER

六道香港發行所  
中華公司總經理  
五百五十五號  
ASAHI BEER



## KING 8

UTILITY, LUXURY  
AND ECONOMY

The world-wide popularity of this pioneer eight cylinder car is based on its reliable service under every condition of road and climate. Its famous motor practically eliminates gear shifting, banishes vibration and develops great power at small fuel expense.

Four beautiful body models satisfy the most exacting taste.

7-passenger Touring Car  
7-passenger Sedan (closed car)  
4-passenger Four-seater (sporting model)  
2-passenger Roadster (speed model)

ARKELL & DOUGLAS, Inc.  
33 Canton Road, SHANGHAI

KING MOTOR CAR CO.  
Export Department, 100 Broadway, New York

1919

1920

1921

1922

1923

1924

1925

1926

1927

1928

1929

1930

1931

1932

1933

1934

1935

1936

1937

1938

1939

1940

1941

1942

1943

1944

1945

1946

1947

1948

1949

1950

1951

1952

1953

1954

1955

1956

1957

1958

1959

1960

1961

1962

1963

1964

1965

1966

1967

1968

1969

1970

1971

1972

1973

1974

1975

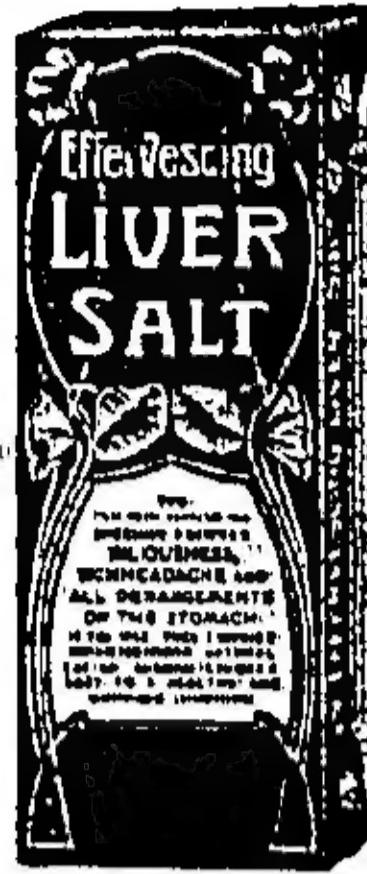
1976

1977

1978

1979

WATSON'S



A SAFE & GENTLE APERIENT  
Making a Pleasant, Cooling & Refreshing Drink.

SOLD ONLY BY  
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,  
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.  
TEL. 16.

**Wm. Powell Ltd.**  
TELEPHONE 346

**SPECIAL SHOW  
THIS WEEK.**

**"ST MARGARET"**  
JERSEYS  
JERSEY SUITS & KILTIES  
IN ALL SIZES.

**KNITTED COATS  
WITH  
CAPS & HOODS  
TO MATCH.**

The China Mail.

TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPT. 8, 1919.

THE JUNK CASE.

The junk case has been reheard, but we'll not know until Wednesday whether the owner of a junk chartered to a smuggler is liable at law for the smuggling. Mr. Longinotto at the re-hearing says he is. "According to the Ordinance the man should be convicted," he said. "Your Worship has not to go into the justice of the thing." When the *China Mail* first called attention to the case, and urged that the magisterial decision to fine the junk owner should be appealed against, it was "the injustice of the thing" that struck us. It also struck many of our readers, including lawyers who wrote us letters about it. It is rather startling to hear that a magistrate may not even look into the justice of the thing. It is still more astonishing to find it seriously argued that the magistrate should not find in favour of the junk owner, because if he did it would shift the onus of proof from the shoulders of the owner to those of the Police, which was not intended by the Ordinance. How many Ordinances have we, we wonder, which put the onus (of proving his innocence) on the shoulders of the accused. There used to be an idea abroad that it was only in accord with the best British principles in police cases that the police should prove their accusations. All these Ordinances, if there are such, should be amended. This particular one, if it is interpreted as the Assistant Crown Solicitor interprets it, will certainly be altered. The shipping interests could hardly afford to let such a dangerous doctrine be established, as that the owner of a steamer chartered to another party, and consequently in the natural order of events removed from his observation and control is liable at law for things done aboard her by the charterer or their agents. We can hardly believe that the local shipping company named by Mr. Longinotto as having paid fine paid them as *owners*. That's the whole point, of course. If they paid them as charterers, that should happen in the junk case. Let the police catch the charterer of the junk, and fine him.

#### CIVIL SERVICE PAY.

We are informed by a trustworthy person that a circular was issued on Saturday announcing that the Secretary of State for the Colonies had approved of the payment

#### ANOTHER REASON FOR NOT HURRYING HOME.

A Hongkong gentleman has had word from his family, recently gone Home. Negotiating by post for rooms in Herefordshire, the Madame enquired about baths, and got this quaint answer:

"Dear Madam,  
I am very sorry but we have no bathroom and no bath big enough to bathe in. Most of my visitors have a bath before they come, and manage till they get home again, ac. &c."

In this case, the dear soul was letting her rooms for a month, if she could, on that basis.

Another letter from Home says whisky is 20s. a bottle.

#### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth 4-11/16d.

Chief Gunner J. Turner, R.N. is a recent appointment to H.M.S. "Hawkins."

Mr. G. L. Flatt, Deputy Naval Store officer here has been appointed to the Chatham Dockyard.

Advertising by leaflets dropped from aeroplanes is illegal at Home, is announced by the Air Ministry.

Brevet Colonel Humphry, C.M.G., has taken up Colonel G. B. Crisp's post as Deputy Director of Medical Services.

Lieut. A. W. G. Johncock, M.C., R.G.A., formerly a Corporal of the 3rd Company at Lyuemun, recently retired from the Army, receiving a gratuity.

The Chinese Press reports that Norway has decided to establish a Legation in China and that the Chinese Government has signified its agreement.

Lieut. Ivan B. Franks, R.N., has taken over command of H.M.S. "Sandpiper" on from Sub-Lieut. F.W. Dutton, R.N.R. who is going Home in H.M.S. "Colombo" for demobilization.

We understand that Captain Leslie-Smith, 2/22nd Punjabis takes up Major L. Cassel's post as Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Q. M. General at Military Headquarters here.

Lieut. Comdr. C. F. Freeman, R.N.R. late in charge of Chart Depot in H.M. Dockyard recently relieved by Lieut. F. Haslewood, R.N., is leaving for Home by the P. & O. s.s. "Nagoya".

Captain R. G. H. Henderson, C.B., R.N., is in command of H.M.S. "Hawkins" which is on her way to Hongkong. Captain Henderson will also act as Flag Captain and Chief of Staff to the Admiral.

Mr. L. G. Williams, one of the most popular employees of the Naval Yard, is leaving for Home by the P. & O. "Nagoya" on Wednesday. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey of the Dockyard are also leaving by the "Nagoya."

Surg. Lieut. A. E. Malone, M.B., M.A., has been appointed to H.M.S. "Moth" one of our new river boats. Surg. Lieut. A. R. Price, M.B., has been appointed to H.M.S. "Scarab" which is on the Yangtze river service.

The Government intend to build three houses, to be used as officers' quarters, below "Tunderidge," with tennis courts, and to construct a road, 450 yards long by 100 feet wide, below the site upon which the houses are to be built.

Eng. Comdr. R. B. Davis, R.N., and Pay Lieut. Comdr. P. F. Bourne, R.N. late of H.M.S. "Kent" and five military officers from duty with repatriating Chinese Labour Corps Coolies departed by the "Empress of Russia" on Friday.

A severance operation was performed on the wife of the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham at the Government Civil Hospital. We are glad to learn that the operation was successful and that Mrs. Chatham is doing as well as can be under the circumstances.

Reports from Formosa say that Taiping, Keeling and other places on the island suffered great damage from another severe storm which raged from the morning of August 25 till the night of the next day. Rivers overflowed, communications were interrupted, and several hundred houses destroyed. Many people were killed or injured.

The American Consul-General has received instructions from Washington indicating that, for the present at least, Chinese wines and similar products can be shipped through the United States to Cuba, Mexico, and Central America; there being no law at present to interfere with the shipment in transit of such goods between points outside the United States. The United States Treasury authorities have declined to express an opinion as to the full effect of recent legislation in the United States upon such shipments. It is understood that Congress will enact the necessary legislation during the current session.

#### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Nine cases of gastro-enteritis are shown to-day's return. Six died.

The s.s. "Fausang," (Capt. Skinner) cleared for Singapore at noon to-day with a cargo of coal.

The s.s. "Borneo Maru," (Capt. Katiga) cleared for Moji at 8 p.m. yesterday with 4,386 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Chinkai," (Capt. Speed) arrived from Bangkok at 6 a.m. yesterday with 2,000 tons of rice for Hongkong.

The s.s. "Kwonglee," (Capt. Sangster) cleared for Shanghai at 5 p.m. to-day with 1,500 tons of general cargo.

To-day's dollar is worth 4-11/16d.

Chief Gunner J. Turner, R.N. is a recent appointment to H.M.S. "Hawkins."

Mr. G. L. Flatt, Deputy Naval Store officer here has been appointed to the Chatham Dockyard.

Advertising by leaflets dropped from aeroplanes is illegal at Home, is announced by the Air Ministry.

Brevet Colonel Humphry, C.M.G., has taken up Colonel G. B. Crisp's post as Deputy Director of Medical Services.

Lieut. A. W. G. Johncock, M.C., R.G.A., formerly a Corporal of the 3rd Company at Lyuemun, recently retired from the Army, receiving a gratuity.

The Chinese Press reports that Norway has decided to establish a Legation in China and that the Chinese Government has signified its agreement.

Lieut. Ivan B. Franks, R.N., has taken over command of H.M.S. "Sandpiper" on from Sub-Lieut. F.W. Dutton, R.N.R. who is going Home in H.M.S. "Colombo" for demobilization.

The s.s. "Namsang," Capt. V. McFadden arrived from Kobe via Moji yesterday with 3,200 tons of coal for Hongkong and Shanghai.

The s.s. "Arratoon Apca," (Capt. Rowe) arrived from Kobe via Moji at 2.30 p.m. yesterday with 1,500 tons of general cargo for Hongkong.

The s.s. "Wosang," (Capt. James) arrived from Shanghai at 2.45 p.m. on Sunday with 1,500 tons of rice, 101 tons of general cargo and mails.

The s.s. "Namsang," Capt. V. McFadden arrived from Kobe via Moji yesterday with 1,900 tons of through cargo and 380 tons of general cargo for Hongkong.

The s.s. "Haitan," (Capt. Stewart) arrived from Foochow via Swatow at 11.45 a.m. yesterday with 1,100 tons of general cargo and three European passengers.

The s.s. "Kwongtai," (Capt. Stewart) arrived from Shanghai at 3 p.m. yesterday with 5 European passengers, 83 bags of mails and 1,700 tons of general cargo.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 23rd August, amounted to 48,756 tons and the sales during the period, to 64,259 tons.

The s.s. "Tean," (Capt. Scott) arrived from Shanghai at 8 a.m. yesterday with 1,500 tons of general cargo and 137 bags of mails for Hongkong. She carried 4 European passengers.

The s.s. "West Kasson," (Capt. Purdy) arrived from San Francisco via Shanghai at 9 a.m. to-day with 2,600 tons of through cargo and 1,500 tons of general cargo for Hongkong.

The s.s. "Dunera," (Capt. Fysh) arrived from Bombay yesterday with 1,500 tons of through cargo and 70 tons of general cargo for Hongkong. She also brought 24 European passengers and 38 bags of mails.

By the P. & O. s.s. "Nagoya" Eng. Lieut. Barker, R.N., Eng. Lieut. Ogg, R.N., Art. Engineer Perriam, R.N., Gunner H. C. Webber, R.N., and Warrant Engineer W. M. Jones, R.N.R., remaining officers of H.M.S. "Kent" will depart for Home on Friday.

A severance operation was performed on the wife of the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham at the Government Civil Hospital. We are glad to learn that the operation was successful and that Mrs. Chatham is doing as well as can be under the circumstances.

Reports from Formosa say that Taiping, Keeling and other places on the island suffered great damage from another severe storm which raged from the morning of August 25 till the night of the next day. Rivers overflowed, communications were interrupted, and several hundred houses destroyed. Many people were killed or injured.

The American Consul-General has received instructions from Washington indicating that, for the present at least, Chinese wines and similar products can be shipped through the United States to Cuba, Mexico, and Central America; there being no law at present to interfere with the shipment in transit of such goods between points outside the United States. The United States Treasury authorities have declined to express an opinion as to the full effect of recent legislation in the United States upon such shipments. It is understood that Congress will enact the necessary legislation during the current session.

PRIVATE 4/5 A DAY.

A Parliamentary correspondent writes to the *Times*:

It is understood that the Government have decided to increase the pay of the Army immediately. The private is to receive 2/6 a day which is to be increased to 4/- when he becomes proficient. This is a far cry from the old scale of 1/- a day.

It will be noticed that Mr. Churchill, in his speech in the House of Commons on July 29, referred in a general way to the New Army as

one that will be better paid and better equipped.

#### GOVERNOR NEARLY HERE.

H. E. Sir Reginald Stubbs, K.C.M.G., and Lady Stubbs, O.B.E., who sailed from London on the P. & O. s.s. "Khiva" on July 15 are due at Colombo to-day or tomorrow morning and should arrive here on the 23rd inst. according to schedule.

Arrangements are already afoot for the new Governor's arrival. His Excellency will land at Blake Pier, where he will be met by a guard of honour drawn from the Manchester Regiment. H.E. the Officer Administering the Government will attend officially to receive the new Governor and after the usual formality of introducing His Excellency to the members of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and to the heads of the Government Departments. His Excellency will inspect the guard of honour. The party will then proceed by motor to the City Hall where the public address of welcome will be read by the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., and then an adjournment will be made to the Council Chamber where a special session of the Executive and Legislative Councils will be held and the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees-Davies, K.C.) will administer the oath of office.

SHORTHAND.

#### ITALIAN CONVENT SCHOOL RESULTS.

The following are the names of the candidates who received lately their certificate in Pitman's shorthand:

Fulvina Nunes, Felicidad Neves, Rose White, Dolores Jason, Mary Walter, Gladys Wooley, Evelyn Woolard and Sophie Well.

First Class—Constance Stotham.

Second Class—Wazira Rumjahn, Winnie Souza, Lily Stotham, Lena McKenzie, Annie Dillon Daisy Gittins, Mabel Holloway, Annie Tolan, Josie Hung, Reta Hazland, Lily Haynes Lucy Haynes, Marjorie Garrod, May Hyde, Beatrice Bliss, May Fincher, Elvira Alvares, Eileen O'Sullivan, Margaret Gerrard, Cecile Johansen, Bertha Rodrigues, Guhermina Assumption and Aurea Carahao.

Third Class—Lucy Haynes, Reta Hazland, Eileen O'Sullivan, Margaret Gerrard, Marjorie Garrod, May Finch, Mabel Wright, Bertha Rodrigues, Silvie de Cotte, Marie Rosario, Violet Van Langenberg, Mollie McLean, Florence Simmons, Violet Tsan, Olive Xavier, Amy Garth.

Shorthand classes will be reopened on the 15th inst.

#### SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

List of vessels in port this British—

Japanese—

Unnan Maru

Korea Maru

Anyo Maru

Tango Maru

Cheian Maru

Nankai Maru

Ujo Maru

Taiwan Maru

Masayoshi Maru

Chinese—

Kwangtung

Mo Hon

Alcione

Kwai Wah

Shin Yue

Kwangtze

Hui Hai

Wing Hang

Chetoo

Cornelia

Ajax

Linburg

French—

Hanoi

Kaiping

Portuguese—

West Kasson

China

Venezuela

Brooklyn

Tancarville

New ADMIRAL

Our new Naval C.

## CHARTERING A VESSEL.

## RESPONSIBILITY OF OWNER.

IS OWNER NECESSARILY A MASTER?

ALL OVER THE JUNK CASE.

At the Magistracy, on Saturday, a re-hearing was granted in the case in which a Chinese junk-owner was fined \$200 for allowing his boat to be used for the smuggling of opium.

This re-hearing was, no doubt, due to the *China Mail's* criticism a fortnight ago.

The owner stated at the first hearing that the junk had been chartered by a relation of his to a man for \$30 a month and this man had disappeared. He did not think he was responsible for the man's actions.

Mr. Leo Longinotto (Assistant Crown Solicitor) prosecuted, and Mr. D. J. Lewis appeared for the defence.

Mr. Longinotto stated that Mr. Lewis was willing to admit the finding of the opium on the junk and also the ownership of the junk, but not that the man sailed in it as master.

A Chinese clerk of the Harbour Office stated that the licence bore the name of the master and the owner of the junk. Anyone, however, might bring the particulars in before him. "The name on the license was 'Ip Cheung Wan,'" but he was unable to identify the man.

Mr. Lewis stated that his client's defence was that the licence was issued in the name of his brother, Ip Kau Wai. When the man was unable to carry on the family business, owing to old age, the junk and the licence were transferred to his client. The junk was then chartered to a man who paid the crew and his own master and took out a licence in his name.

The defendant stated that his brother was a commander of the Chinese Army. He chartered the vessel to a man who paid \$50 a month and gave a signed agreement. When the junk was seized the man disappeared. Witness spent \$20 in searching for the man without success. The wages of the crew were paid by that man.

Cross-examined by Mr. Longinotto, witness denied that he knew the junk contained a false bottom. He heard from a *junk* that his vessel had been seized and he went to the Harbour Office to claim it.

A *junk* stated that defendant was the owner of the junk but did not sail on it as master. The master had run away. He did not know that opium was concealed in the junk.

Mr. Lewis stated that the boat had been chartered to the man Chau, who paid the wages of the crew, and was therefore responsible for the smuggling of the opium. If a person used a house for the storage of gunpowder, contrary to the Ordinance, the Police surely would prosecute the tenant, not the landlord. He submitted that the present case was very similar and that his client should be discharged.

Mr. Longinotto replied that it must be proved to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that every due precaution had been taken by the owner of the junk to prevent it from being used for a criminal purpose, and that none of his crew had been implicated. If such precaution were not taken the owner must be held responsible. If the Magistrate did not convict in this case it would mean that every owner of a junk which was used for the smuggling of opium would come forward with a forged charter document and plead that his junk had been chartered to some imaginary person and that, therefore, he was not responsible.

Mr. Lewis: Then you must have the Ordinance changed.

Mr. Longinotto replied that the Ordinance was very wide, and the words "every due precaution has been taken against the unlawful use of the vessel," contemplated the chartering of a vessel. If the Magistrate took an adverse view of the case it would shift the onus of proof from the shoulders of the owner to those of the Police, which was not intended by the Ordinance.

In South Africa, the magnates ran the liquor traffic and every poor devil who was caught on the reef was sent to gaol, and while in prison his law seemed absolutely plain. The same sort of thing was due in Hong Kong in regard to opium.

Mr. Lindell remarked that he did not know whether the laws of South Africa were similar to those of the Colony.

Mr. Longinotto replied that the law seemed absolutely plain. The evidence was against the man and the Magistrate could convict him on that. Even if the Magistrate did not wish to convict the man on the evidence he must convict him on the law.

Mr. Lindell remarked that Mr. Longinotto seemed to be straying away from Mr. Lewis's point that the man was not the master.

Mr. Longinotto replied that it did not matter when the junk was chartered by. Defendant, as owner, was liable.

Mr. Lindell drew a parallel case. Suppose a well-known shipping firm in Hong Kong chartered one of

BABY SHOT.  
EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

Two infants, belonging to different floors in the same house, had a quarrel. The master of one of the infants asked them to stop making that noise. The combatants took no notice. The master picked up a Daisy air gun and shot at the infants. The shot entered the right foot of a baby, twenty days old.

The Police arrested the master, and produced him at the Magistracy this morning. Sergeant Arias stated that the mother of the baby complained that the master had deliberately shot at the baby. Mr. P. W. Goldring, for defendant, applied for a remand. Mr. Lindell granted the application, fixing bail at \$100.

## ARMED ROBBERY AT THE DAIRY FARM.

## MEN COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Two Chinese charged with being concerned in the armed robbery at the Dairy Farm, Kowloon, in which Sergeant Lennon was shot, were committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions. The Misses Ah Wee (29) gave evidence corroborating the account which had already appeared in these columns. One of the men was a servant and he painted his face as a means of disguise.

## OPIUM.

Three Chinese were charged with being in possession of a large quantity of opium, concealed in false bottoms in their respective junks. One man was fined \$300; another \$1,000, and the third man, who pleaded that the opium belonged to a friend, was asked to produce his friend to-morrow.

## THE CHING E. ISLAND ROBBERY.

Five Chinese were charged this morning with being concerned in the recent armed robbery in Ching E Island. One man is a returned banhee. The case has been remanded.

## THIEF IN ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL.

Mr. Chopard, manager of the Astor House Hotel, charged a man at the Court this morning with being found in the hotel premises for an unlawful purpose.

The man was given three weeks' hard labour.

## AMMUNITION.

Two Chinese, one charged with being in possession of 50 rounds of ammunition and the other 500 rounds, pleaded ignorance of the laws of the Colony. They had just returned from America. Fines of \$50 and \$100 respectively were imposed.

their vessels to a shipping firm in Shanghai, and when this vessel came from Shanghai a quantity of opium was discovered in her. Did Mr. Longinotto mean to tell the Court that the shipping firm in Hong Kong would be held responsible for the opium?

Mr. Longinotto replied that the owners or agents were responsible.

Mr. Lewis remarked that it was absolutely ridiculous.

Mr. Lindell: Supposing the P. & O. Company charter a ship to a Shanghai firm. The ship brings opium, and it is proved that the crew had knowledge of the opium being concealed. Would the P. & O. be liable to be fined?

Mr. Longinotto replied that that had been done before. Messrs. Butterfield & Swire had paid fines.

Mr. Lindell remarked that he had not heard of such a case for the last five years.

Mr. Longinotto: According to the Ordinance the man should be convicted. Your Worship has not to go into the justice of the thing.

Mr. Lindell remarked that it was an interesting point, which had not been raised in a single previous case.

Mr. Longinotto stated that, according to the Ordinance, the man must be found guilty.

Mr. Lindell replied that that was for him to decide.

Mr. Longinotto: It is a very fishy case. The crew must have known of the opium.

Mr. Lindell stated that, for the present, he intended to find that as a fact the defendant had not acted as master of the junk, and secondly, that he had chartered the junk to another party. He found those two facts proved. What the defense was in law on the two facts he was not prepared to state. He would put the case over for further consideration till Wednesday.

## TOWN HALL DESTROYED BY FIRE.

## LUTON'S "FESTIVITIES."

## MOB DISPERSED BY SOLDIERS.

The peace celebrations at Luton were marred by a series of disturbances. Feeling had been running very high in the town during the week on account of the refusal of the civil authorities to allow a memorial service to be held in the public park by discharged soldiers. There were also other local circumstances contributing to the trouble which broke out during the town's peace procession. The Mayor, endeavouring to read a proclamation at the Town Hall, was interrupted by boozing and hissing, and eventually a big crowd surged into the Town Hall, where they proceeded to break up the chairs and tables, and threw them out of the windows. They also tore down the bunting and decorations, and cut the wires of the electrical illuminations. Bottles and stones were thrown at the windows.

Reinforcements of police were telephoned for, but they were quite unable to manage the crowd. Various ex-service men mounted the steps of the Town Hall and delivered speeches in regard to their grievances as to pensions, etc. The police by good-humoured efforts, eventually obtained some sort of control, and the rain which fell considerably thinned the ranks of the demonstrators.

Following upon the peace demonstrations in the afternoon things became quiet in the town until about ten o'clock, when a large crowd re-assembled outside the Town Hall and began throwing missiles, including brickbats and hammers, at the windows. They were kept back by the police for a considerable time, but eventually the entrance was forced and deliberate efforts were begun to set the building on fire. A detachment of special constables arrived, and the intruders were repeatedly ejected, but the police were at last overpowered, whereupon the mob broke into the Town Clerk's office, piled up papers and documents into a huge heap, and set it alight.

The first brigade was at once summoned, but the mob took possession of the motor engines when they arrived, and prevented the firemen from getting to work. Others raided a neighbouring garage for petrol, which they poured on to the burning building. When at last the firemen got into position, they found that large sections of their hose had been cut.

The police made a baton charge on the crowd, but were met with a fusillade of glass bottles which had been obtained in a raid on a chemist's shop close by. Several policemen were hit, and were subsequently taken to hospital suffering from cuts and other injuries.

Eventually the firemen turned an undamaged hose on the people and drove them away from the burning Town Hall, but the effort came too late. The building was destroyed, and damage to the extent of a quarter of a million is estimated to have been caused, both by its loss and the damage sustained by neighbouring buildings.

After leaving the Town Hall the crowd made their way to a piano warehouse and dragged out a piano, which was used to accompany an impromptu sing-song. A bootmaker's shop and a confectionery store were also broken open and looted, damage being also done to a hairdresser's premises, the owner of which is stated to be of foreign extraction.

Some hours later a body of soldiers arrived and dispersed the crowd, and later still a detachment of Royal Engineers from Bedford arrived. The town was occupied by the military.

## A GIRL DROWNED.

A little girl who was on a narrow boat, a boat set apart for the celebration of sampans owners' marriages, overbalanced, fell into the water and was drowned. The body has not been recovered.

Mr. Longinotto: According to the Ordinance the man should be convicted. Your Worship has not to go into the justice of the thing.

Mr. Lindell remarked that it was an interesting point, which had not been raised in a single previous case.

Mr. Longinotto stated that, according to the Ordinance, the man must be found guilty.

Mr. Lindell replied that that was for him to decide.

Mr. Longinotto: It is a very fishy case. The crew must have known of the opium.

Mr. Lindell stated that, for the present, he intended to find that as a fact the defendant had not acted as master of the junk, and secondly,

that he had chartered the junk to another party. He found those two facts proved. What the defense was in law on the two facts he was not prepared to state. He would put the case over for further consideration till Wednesday.

## AMERICAN ADMIRAL HERE.

## TO-DAYS ADVERTISEMENTS.

There arrived in harbour yesterday from Manila the U.S.S. "General Alava," the U.S. Naval yacht, with Admiral Rodgers on board. Yesterday being Sunday, the usual salutes were not fired until 8 o'clock this morning.

Soon after eleven o'clock, Admiral Rodgers with his staff landed at Blake Pier and was met by a guard of honour drawn from the Manchester Regiment, under Capt. Cohen, Mr. P. J. Wodehouse, C.I.E., (A.D.C. to the Governor) was present at the Pier to welcome the admiral and after the guard of honour had been inspected, the party was conveyed to Government House in His Excellency's motor car.

Admiral Rodgers will call on the General Officer Commanding and the Commodore in the course of the day. This is the first official visit of an American Admiral to Hong Kong since the outbreak of the war.

Admiral Rodgers transferred his flag to the U.S.S. "Brooklyn" this morning.

5. Persons embarking from Hong Kong will have their passports examined on departure. To prevent delay in sailing, shipping companies should satisfy themselves that intending passengers have the necessary passports in their possession.

6. Members of ship crews are allowed to sign on without obtaining a permit from the Captain Superintendent of Police. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$10.

E. D. O. WOLFE,  
Captain Superintendent of Police,  
Hong Kong, September 8, 1919.

## TYphoon Story.

## TWENTY-TWO PERSONS RESCUED.

The captain of the "Kwai Wah," which came into port on Sunday, reported that he rescued 10 males, 8 females and 6 children of two licensed fishing junks, which had been wrecked off Macao during the recent typhoon. The people were picked up at King Chow.

## STEALING A CLOCK.

A man, banished from Singapore for life, came to Hong Kong and stole a clock from the residence of Mr. N. G. Nolan of the Supreme Court. He was sentenced by Mr. N. L. Smith to three months' hard labour on the charge of larceny, and 12 months for coming to Hong Kong.

## EXPORTING SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Nine Chinese were charged with attempting to export subsidiary coins to the total value of \$50.20. Each man was fined \$5 and the money confiscated.

## TO-DAYS ADVERTISEMENT.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on SATURDAY, September 13, 1919,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at No. 11 Godown of the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.

West Point.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE UNDERSIGNED.)

3710 Bags Brown Sugar.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,

Auctioneer.

Hong Kong, September 8, 1919.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From KOBE,

THE Steamship

"NAMSANG,"

having arrived from the above port,

Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or sites hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 13th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where

they will be examined. Claims against the steamer, must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be considered.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO., LTD.,

General Managers,

Hong Kong, September 8, 1919.

Inspecting orders and further particular may be had from the undersigned.

A launch will leave Blake Pier at 10 a.m. day of sale to convey intending purchasers.

Terms—Cash.

## SHIPPING

**P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA  
& APCAR LINES**

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

TO  
STRAITS & BURMA, Ceylon, India, Persian Gulf,  
AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST &  
SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLE &amp; LONDON.

VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hong Kong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"MAGOGY"	11th Sept. at 11 a.m.	15th October	24th October
"KELVA"	2nd October	26th November	20th December

FOR BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.			
		Leave Hong Kong about	Arrive Bombay about
"BILWARA"	7th October		25th October

FOR CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS AND RANGOON.			
		Leave Hong Kong about	Arrive Calcutta about
"ARRIBON APCAR"	10th Sept. at 8 a.m.	Due Calcutta about 30th Sept.	
"ITOLA"	1st Oct.		26th Oct.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.			
		Leave Hong Kong about	Arrive Yokohama about
"KELVA"	26th Sept.		8th October

Wireless on all steamers.  
For Passage Rates, Hand Books Freights, &c. apply to—  
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,  
Agents.  
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONG KONG.

**OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.**  
(TAIKO KAIUN KAISHA).

For Freight and Particulars apply to DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD., Agents.

**NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.**  
SAILING cargo and through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS  
with Dispatch at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the  
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.  
AND APCAR LINES  
Sailings from Hongkong.

For Freight and further particulars apply to DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD., Agents.

**THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA**

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers Between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore,  
Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.  
FOR JAVA PORTS.  
FOR JAPAN PORTS,  
HOKUTO MARU.....on 9th Sept.

For Freight or Passage apply to DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD., Agents.

**O. S. K.**  
**OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON &amp; ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

ALTAI MARU.....Monday, 16th September.

ALASKA MARU.....Friday, 28th September.

GENOA &amp; BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

TACOMA MARU.....Friday, 12th September.

BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.

BURMA MARU.....Wednesday, 10th September.

SIAM MARU.....Wednesday, 24th September.

SAIGON BANGKOK &amp; SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

ENNAN MARU.....Wednesday, 1st October.

SYDNEY &amp; MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z. andADELAIDE.

LUZON &amp; VANCOUVER—Beginning of October.

VICTORIA &amp; VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama &amp; Yokohama.

CHICAGO MARU.....Tuesday, 20th September.

MANILA MARU.....Wednesday, 16th October.

KEELUNG via SWATOW &amp; AMoy—These steamers have excellent accomodation for 1st &amp; 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

KAJIO MARU.....Sunday, 7th September, at 10 a.m.

TAKAO via SWATOW &amp; AMoy.

BOSSHO MARU.....Thursday, 11th September, at 9 a.m.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama &amp; Yokohama.

INDUS MARU.....Monday, 29th September.

For sailing dates &amp; further particulars please apply to—

YASUDA,  
Manager.  
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

**THOS. COOK & SON.**

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO  
THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to ALL PARTS of the WORLD at Tariff Rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and  
CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

Book "Far Eastern Traveller's Gazette," containing  
Bills of Lading and Fare from the Far East to all parts of the World, will  
be forwarded free on application.

Telephone Address "COUPON"—THOS. COOK &amp; SON,

Telephone No. 124—Hongkong Hotel Buildings, Hongkong.

Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, Tientsin, MANILA.

Overseas—LUDGATE CIRCUUS, LONDON, E.C.

1, ST. JAMES'S SW1.

## SHIPPING

**C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	TERMINALS	PO-STEAMERS	PO-STEAMERS
SWATOW & BANGKOK	KANCHOW	Sept. 8, at 11 a.m.	
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAMING	Sept. 9, at 3 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	TRAN	Sept. 9, at 4 p.m.	
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	YINGCHOW	Sept. 10, at 4 p.m.	
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	CHINHUA	Sept. 11, at 1 a.m.	
SWATOW & BANGKOK	CHANGCHOW	Sept. 11, at Noon.	

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL and CARGO. Excellent  
Salon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Salons and  
State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai, and  
Tsinchow (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading  
to all Tangany and Northern China Ports. Passengers landed in Shanghai,  
avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 3d.

REGISTRATION of PASSAGES for passage was now being made.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailing and reserve  
age fares, sailing and reserve  
of accommodation, also connection with Canadian Pacific  
Steamship Company, see our Circular Letter to  
Literary Agents.P. D. SUTHERLAND  
General Agent, Passenger Dept.

Phone No. 124.

J. W. WALLACE  
Phone No. 124. General Agent.

HONGKONG.

CANADIAN PACIFIC  
OCEAN SERVICES

## SHIPPING

**C.P. OS**

SAILINGS  
HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki ("Maji") Kobe &amp; Yokohama)

FROM STEAMERS HONGKONG VANCOUVER

Empress of Asia Oct. 2 Oct. 20

Empress of Japan Oct. 5 Nov. 5

Monteagle Oct. 10 Nov. 12

Empress of Russia Oct. 30 Nov. 17

Empress of Asia Nov. 27 Dec. 15

Empress of Japan Dec. 10 Dec. 31

Empress of Russia Dec. 25 Jan. 12

Monteagle Jan. 1 Jan. 25

("Going to Japanese Quarantine Regulations." Empress of Japan, 1st September will not call at Shanghai.)

Passage Fares Hongkong to United Kingdom.

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA EMPRESS OF JAPAN  
16,850 Tons Reg. Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

EMPEROR OF ASIA \$491,000 TONS REG. \$496

Taxes subject to change without notice.

Registration of Passage for passage was now being made.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailing and reserve  
age fares, sailing and reserve  
of accommodation, also connection with Canadian Pacific  
Steamship Company, see our Circular Letter to  
Literary Agents.P. D. SUTHERLAND  
General Agent, Passenger Dept.

Phone No. 124.

J. W. WALLACE  
Phone No. 124. General Agent.

HONGKONG.

CANADIAN PACIFIC  
OCEAN SERVICES

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good  
Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms  
and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY &amp; FOOCHEW

AND BEIJING  
(Operating 9 to 10 Days)

CAPTAIN LEAVING

HAIKONG.....Capt. J. W. Evans.....SATURDAY, 6th September at 4 p.m.

HAITAN.....Capt. A. H. Stewart.....TUESDAY, 9th September at 1 p.m.

QUINNEBAUG.....Capt. Medina.....FRIDAY, 12th September at 1 p.m.

SWATOW, AMOY &amp; FOOCHEW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).  
For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LA PRAIRIE &amp; Co. Ltd.

General Manager.

Pine's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1834.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

NANKING "NILE" "CHINA"  
(15,000 tons) (11,000 tons) (10,000 tons)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS &amp; HONOLULU

NANKING "NILE" "CHINA"  
November 1st, 1919. October 1st, 1919. September 11th, 1919.AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS  
FREIGHT SERVICE.

O. E. LITTERER, Freight and Passenger Agent.



## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## LABOUR.

LONDON, September 4th.  
The Triple Alliance, today, considered the recommendation of the Executive of the Miners' Federation to proceed by ballot on the question whether "direct action" should be taken to compel the Government to repeal the Conscription Acts, withdraw the British troops from Russia, release conscientious objectors now in prison, and refrain from military intervention in trade disputes.

The motion that the discussion be public was overwhelmingly defeated.

LONDON, September 4th.  
The Triple Alliance has agreed to postpone the ballot on "direct action" and adjourn the whole question till after the Trade Union Congress at Glasgow next week.

## CANADA.

OTTAWA, September 4th.  
Regulations have been issued in regard to the settlement of British settlers not residents in Canada before the war.

Those purchasing farms will be loaned \$3,000 for land purchase, £2,000 for live stock, and \$2,000 for permanent improvements.

All such settlers will get 100 acres free, plus 100 acres under the Free Homestead Laws.

The loans are conditional upon two years training in practical farming in the case of those inexperienced agriculturists.

## EAST AFRICA.

LONDON, September 4th.  
Sir Horace Byatt, the Administrator of ex-German East Africa, leaves England shortly for Dar-Salama, which will be the headquarters of the Government.

All is going on smoothly in the country. The old German native army has melted away, the Askaris having returned to their villages. Only a few German settlers are left, the majority having been repatriated.

There is no native problem, for the inhabitants have taken kindly to their new rulers. The damaged railways have been repaired and are working to Lake Tanganjika.

The most urgent need is the resumption of shipping along the coast and to Europe.

## EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, September 4th.  
A native theological student threw a bomb at the Premier, Said Pasha, while the latter was driving in a motor-car to his office. There was a violent explosion, but Said was unharmed.

The assailant, who concealed his bomb in a basket of grapes, was arrested. The city is quiet.

LONDON, September 4th.  
The Times correspondent at Cairo, telegraphing on September 3rd, states that the authorities have been aware for some time that attempts might be made on the lives of the Sultan, General Allenby and Said Pasha, the Premier.

## NURSE CAVELL'S BETRAYER.

PARIS, September 4th.  
The trial of Queen, the betrayer of Nurse Cavell, has been the sensation of the past few days.

The evidence in the Cavell case having been concluded, to-day, the prosecution asked for the accused's conviction, for espionage, and for the death penalty.

A feature of the later proceedings was the statement which Major, a German Secret Police Agent, made to a British Military Attaché at the Hague, and which was accepted, no evidence. Major declared that he knew the accused well.

The prosecution of Nurse Cavell was conducted by M. Bergen and Herr Pinkhoff. Bergen received the Iron Cross for the manner he conducted the case. He is now Police Commissioner at Dusseldorf. Pinkhoff also received the Iron Cross.

Major had a remarkable career as a waiter in London in 1880 and 1884. He then served for three years in a German infantry regiment. He was then employed by a British firm in Zanzibar, whence he drifted to Lucknow and Baroda, where he was enterer to the Court in 1890.

He then went to Kipurah, where he remained 12 years. Afterwards, he became a courier in Luck's Tourist Agency, among those employing him in this capacity being Lord Iringal, at the Delhi Durbar, Sir Ernest Cassel, in South Africa, and Colossal House, in Russia.

He joined the German Political Police in 1914 and was immediately despatched to Berlin to pretend he was a runaway clerk from German headquarters and to make a statement to the British Military Attaché that a German offensive was being prepared in the Suez Canal sector. This he did, receiving 500 marks for the record.

At the conclusion of the trial of Queen, the Court, after deliberating for 50 minutes, unanimously found the accused guilty of high treason.

He was sentenced to death by the judges, the voting being four to three.

Queen reiterated his innocence at the conclusion of his counsel's speech, as well as after he was convicted.

PARIS, September 6th.  
Six out of the seven judges forming the Court Martial on Queen have signed a recommendation for mercy.

## THE ALLIANCE WITH FRANCE.

Paris, Sept. 3.  
M. Tardieu in the Chamber of Deputies related how President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George made the French Government on March 14 an offer of alliance. The French Government accepted the offer which has greatly lowered the cost of occupation and has abolished conscript service—Hawaii.

## COUNTRY'S TRADE.

LONDON, September 6th.  
In August the imports amounted to £149,000,000, an increase over August of last year of £38,000,000. The exports amounted to £75,000,000, an increase of £11,000,000.

For the eight months of 1919 the imports amounted to £1,000,000,000, an increase of £147,000,000. The exports amounted to £475,000,000, an increase of £110,000,000.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## AUSTRIA.

PARIS, September 3rd.  
A Mayas message says:—

The Austrian Delegates have received the recommendation of the Executive of the Miners' Federation to proceed by ballot on the question whether "direct action" should be taken to compel the Government to repeal the Conscription Acts, withdraw the British troops from Russia, release conscientious objectors now in prison, and refrain from military intervention in trade disputes.

The motion that the discussion be public was overwhelmingly defeated.

LONDON, September 4th.  
The Triple Alliance has agreed to postpone the ballot on "direct action" and adjourn the whole question till after the Trade Union Congress at Glasgow next week.

## CANADA.

OTTAWA, September 4th.  
Regulations have been issued in regard to the settlement of British settlers not residents in Canada before the war.

Those purchasing farms will be loaned \$3,000 for land purchase, £2,000 for live stock, and \$2,000 for permanent improvements.

All such settlers will get 100 acres free, plus 100 acres under the Free Homestead Laws.

The loans are conditional upon two years training in practical farming in the case of those inexperienced agriculturists.

## EAST AFRICA.

LONDON, September 4th.  
Sir Horace Byatt, the Administrator of ex-German East Africa, leaves England shortly for Dar-Salama, which will be the headquarters of the Government.

All is going on smoothly in the country. The old German native army has melted away, the Askaris having returned to their villages. Only a few German settlers are left, the majority having been repatriated.

There is no native problem, for the inhabitants have taken kindly to their new rulers. The damaged railways have been repaired and are working to Lake Tanganjika.

The most urgent need is the resumption of shipping along the coast and to Europe.

## EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, September 4th.  
A native theological student threw a bomb at the Premier, Said Pasha, while the latter was driving in a motor-car to his office. There was a violent explosion, but Said was unharmed.

The assailant, who concealed his bomb in a basket of grapes, was arrested. The city is quiet.

## EGYPT.

LONDON, September 4th.  
The Times correspondent at Cairo, telegraphing on September 3rd, states that the authorities have been aware for some time that attempts might be made on the lives of the Sultan, General Allenby and Said Pasha, the Premier.

## NURSE CAVELL'S BETRAYER.

PARIS, September 4th.  
The trial of Queen, the betrayer of Nurse Cavell, has been the sensation of the past few days.

The evidence in the Cavell case having been concluded, to-day, the prosecution asked for the accused's conviction, for espionage, and for the death penalty.

A feature of the later proceedings was the statement which Major, a German Secret Police Agent, made to a British Military Attaché at the Hague, and which was accepted, no evidence. Major declared that he knew the accused well.

The prosecution of Nurse Cavell was conducted by M. Bergen and Herr Pinkhoff. Bergen received the Iron Cross for the manner he conducted the case. He is now Police Commissioner at Dusseldorf. Pinkhoff also received the Iron Cross.

Major had a remarkable career as a waiter in London in 1880 and 1884. He then served for three years in a German infantry regiment. He was then employed by a British firm in Zanzibar, whence he drifted to Lucknow and Baroda, where he was enterer to the Court in 1890.

He then went to Kipurah, where he remained 12 years. Afterwards, he became a courier in Luck's Tourist Agency, among those employing him in this capacity being Lord Iringal, at the Delhi Durbar, Sir Ernest Cassel, in South Africa, and Colossal House, in Russia.

He joined the German Political Police in 1914 and was immediately despatched to Berlin to pretend he was a runaway clerk from German headquarters and to make a statement to the British Military Attaché that a German offensive was being prepared in the Suez Canal sector. This he did, receiving 500 marks for the record.

At the conclusion of the trial of Queen, the Court, after deliberating for 50 minutes, unanimously found the accused guilty of high treason.

He was sentenced to death by the judges, the voting being four to three.

Queen reiterated his innocence at the conclusion of his counsel's speech, as well as after he was convicted.

PARIS, September 6th.  
Six out of the seven judges forming the Court Martial on Queen have signed a recommendation for mercy.

## SHOULD PROFITEERING BE A CRIMINAL OFFENCE?

## IT IS IN HONGKONG.

Mr. C. A. McCurdie, Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Food, addressed a meeting of the Consumers' Council on July 16 on trusts and trade combinations.

While admitting that trusts conferred certain advantages on the public by eliminating wasteful competition, he said that in this country they enjoyed greater freedom from supervision than in any other, and quoted from the laws in a number of countries where profiteering is a criminal offence.

The small profiteer was irritating, but the combines were much the greater evil, and Mr. McCurdie said it might be desirable to re-enact the old statutes of Britain which made profiteering a criminal offence. [These statutes have not been repealed here.]

Mr. McCurdie said: There is no subject which interests the British public to-day half so much as the cost of living. The price of food, clothes, furniture, of everything we need for our comfort or our bare necessities—the things interest us far more than the terms of peace.

A great many people would be quite willing to see the Kaiser go free if in his stead they could hang a profiteer.

I think in our indignation at the small shopkeeper who occasionally asks too much for a lettuce we are losing sight of the really big offenders—the great trusts and trade combinations which live, and move, and have their being for the sole purpose of controlling prices, not in the interests of the consumer, but of themselves. These great organisations which now dominate the commerce and industry of the world have increased enormously in power during the war. It is perhaps true to say that the economic era of trade and free competition no longer exists in many of the most important industries. It has been replaced by a system of capitalist combinations which have eliminated competition in any real sense of the word, and now control the price of virtually everything we purchase.

NOT BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES,

I fully realise that these combinations confer great benefits upon the community. They eliminate waste competition; they introduce technical and scientific improvements into industry; they are, indeed, absolutely necessary if British trade is to compete successfully with the organised manufacture of other countries in foreign markets. But if we consider their influence upon prices, it is safe to say that the lowering of prices very rarely forms part of their programme. They are formed for the express purpose of preventing price-cutting, of maintaining or enhancing the profits of the producer and distributor; they are not formed as benevolent societies for the protection or benefit of the consumer, although incidentally they do derive certain benefits in some cases.

The United Kingdom is a kind of Alsatia almost unique among the great commercial countries of the world, in allowing to trusts and combinations a freedom of their activities untempered by supervision or control.

Up to now we have disregarded the example of the United States of America and our own great colonial dominions, where the trust and trade combinations enjoy no such liberty as they enjoy here.

Profiteering on a small scale may be very irritating to the consumer, but profiteering on a big scale by great trade combinations is, in the long run, a much more serious evil. In Canada the criminal law directed against monopolistic combinations makes it an indictable offence for "any person to agree with any other person unreasonably to enhance the price of any article or commodity which may be the subject of trade or commerce." Should like to see that law placed upon the Statute-book of this country. The Combinations Investigation Act of Canada provides "for full investigation into any combine which has the effect of increasing the price of any article of trade or commerce which it has recently made into the operations of the Meat Trust, which resulted in the voluminous and detailed exposure of the American meat monopoly, whose operations now extend far beyond the American continent.

A striking example of the useful work performed by this Commission is the exhaustive inquiry which it has recently made into the operations of the Meat Trust, which resulted in the voluminous and detailed exposure of the American meat monopoly, whose operations now extend far beyond the American continent.

In this matter of protecting the public against the operations of trusts and trade combinations Great Britain is almost alone among the countries of the world in the *laissez-faire* attitude which we have maintained.

Mr. McCurdie then quoted from the laws passed in that year, which has full powers to investigate the profits of any trade or manufacture, "to hear and determine complaints, to issue injunctions, and fix penalties for disobedience to its order." Similar laws exist in New Zealand and South Africa.

THE AMERICAN COMMISSION.

If we turn from our own colonies to the States of America we find a series of statutes, some of which appear to be singularly ineffective, but are designed to protect the public from the operations of the trusts.

The Council has decided instead to send Sir George Clark, Mr. Balfour's secretary, to Bucharest, with a copy of the undelivered Note, also a fresh note which, while it is not in ultimatum form, nevertheless conveys a grave warning to the Romanian Government.

PARIS, September 6th.  
It is understood that Sir George Clark is leaving for Bucharest to-night, and will furnish a report to the Council as regards the attitude of the Romanian Government towards the Conference and its decisions.

BERLIN, September 6th.  
The newspapers report that M. Bela Kun and his associates have fled across the

## THE TEACHING AND PRACTICE OF RIOTING.

## IT IS IN HONGKONG.

The Manchester Guardian on July 22 had this:

North-east Ulster seems far from being the only place where large numbers of men work each other up to think it a sacred duty to break the law. On Saturday night an improvised "Provisional Government" seems to have taken almost complete charge of Luton, the chief seat of the English纱厂 industry, dislodging the municipality for the evening and burning the Town Hall to the ground. This piece of "direct action" is said to have wasted a quarter of a million pounds. At Doncaster also, two days before, the Corporation seems to have been selected as the wicked thing against which it was to be wise and virtuous to demonstrate violently. Here the Mansion House, fortunately, was not burnt by the champions of the liberation of science from the soulless shackles of religion. They only broke its windows and then, going to the Mayor's private house, heroically pulled up his little shrubs by the roots. In Manchester there have been no peace riots, but there was a little illegality yesterday morning when a number of former soldiers tore down some recruiting posters in which soldiering was represented—certainly without much tact—as a life of ease. At Coventry a mob anti-slavs, who do not seem to have raised any theoretic question narrower than the general unimportance of keeping the law, frankly broke open and looted some dozens of shops. A local report says naively that "there appears to be no particular reason for the outbreak." We should have thought there were several, and very clear ones, for all these outbreaks. There is a system of embargoes on imports, kept up for mysterious reasons, which restricts industry and keeps down employment. There is a wildly inflated paper currency, which makes a man need twice as much money to feed his family as he did five years ago. There is so much unrestrained profiteering in the food industries that, for example, a vegetable sold by the grower for 1d. or 2d. is bought by the housewives of some towns for 6d. or 8d. There is a Government which has shown that it may or may not listen to complaints backed by reason, but that it certainly does listen, promptly, to any complaint backed by loud threats of force. And there is an absolute university of varied teaching in the organisation and application of anti-legal or anti-social threats of force, with professors ranging from Sir Edward Carson—the Civil War King, as Americans would say—down to the hambled shopkeeper who preaches the application of the "scrap of paper" doctrine to an industrial agreement as eagerly as Behrmann Hollweg preached its application to a treaty, or as Sir Edward Carson preaches its application to a British Act of Parliament. "No particular reason for the outbreak."

NOT BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES,

I fully realise that these combinations confer great benefits upon the community. They eliminate waste competition; they introduce technical and scientific improvements into industry; they are, indeed, absolutely necessary if British trade is to compete successfully with the organised manufacture of other countries in foreign markets. But if we consider their influence upon prices, it is safe to say that the lowering of prices very rarely forms part of their programme. They are formed for the express purpose of preventing price-cutting, of maintaining or enhancing the profits of the producer and distributor; they are not formed as benevolent societies for the protection or benefit of the consumer, although incidentally they do derive certain benefits in some cases.

The United Kingdom is a kind of Alsatia almost unique among the great commercial countries of the world, in allowing to trusts and combinations a freedom of their activities untempered by supervision or control.

Up to now we have disregarded the example of the United States of America and our own great colonial dominions, where the trust and trade combinations enjoy no such liberty as they enjoy here.

Profiteering on a small scale may be very irritating to the consumer, but profiteering on a big scale by great trade combinations is, in the long run, a much more serious evil. In Canada the criminal law directed against monopolistic combinations makes it an indictable offence for "any person to agree with any other person unreasonably to enhance the price of any article or commodity which may be the subject of trade or commerce." Should like to see that law placed upon the Statute-book of this country.

A striking example of the useful work performed by this Commission is the exhaustive inquiry which has recently made into the operations of the Meat Trust, which resulted in the voluminous and detailed exposure of the American meat monopoly, whose operations now extend far beyond the American continent.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1919

## THE CHINA MAIL.

SHIPWRECKS AND SUEZ  
CANAL DUES.

At the last meeting of the Chamber of Shipping, attention was drawn to the fact that a letter had been sent to the Suez Canal Company, asking for some reduction in rates. British shipowners naturally feel the high charges of present Canal rates, standing as they do, at \$1.50 per net ton, for ballast and cargo ships the same. But several factors must be considered before the wisdom of seriously urging a reduction can be fully justified. The increase in Suez Canal dues is a minute fraction per ton of cargo compared with the increased freight charges. The Suez Canal has always been generous to the shipowner, and for several years before the war knocked charges down to the tune of a loss of \$400,000 per year to the company. The shareholders did not like this, but it was done in shipowning interests. The rate of exchange for the franc is another item very much in favour of the shipowner. If the Suez Canal Company now feel obliged to retain the dues until finances are nearer normal conditions again, British shipowners will be the first to co-operate when they carefully weigh the factors governing the financial stability of the great artificial water route through Egypt.

## TRADE PAPER IN CHINA.

On July 8 Mr. Harmsworth, replying to a question by Mr. Rumsden as to the advisability of subsidising the *Cheng Pao*, the sole British commercial paper in China, said—Having regard to the existence in China of a large and wealthy British community directly interested in commercial propaganda, it is not thought that a subsidy or guarantee from public funds would now be justified. If, however, a local resident in Shanghai is successful in continuing the paper as a business venture on his own account, as is proposed, arrangements have been made to subscribe for a certain number of copies to be distributed among the Consulates. This course is in accordance with a recommendation from his Majesty's Consul-General in Shanghai.

## A KWAI &amp; CO.

15 & 19 Connaught Road Central HONGKONG.  
"NAVY CONTRACTORS"  
Ship-Chandlers, Coal Merchants,  
Bud-Makers, General Storekeepers  
Soap and Soda Manufacturers.  
Cable Ad., "AKWAI." Tel. No. 1982.

MARTIN'S  
APIOL & STEEL  
PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irritations, Itches & Skin Troubles. A bag of Martin's Pills in the pocket of the System is a safe and reliable remedy for the most difficult cases. It relieves the most severe skin eruptions, such as Eczema, Psoriasis, Acne, &c. It cures the most obstinate cases of Skin Disease. It is a safe, simple, non-irritating Remedy.

MARTIN'S  
APIOL & STEEL  
PILLS

HONGKONG STOCK  
EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 8th SEPTEMBER, 1919.  
OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.  
11 A.M.

BANKS.
Hongkong Banks, ... \$880 b.
Marine Insurances.
Canton Ins. ... \$440 b.
North China Ins. ... T. 200 b.
Union Ins. ... \$130 b.
Yangtze Ins. ... T. 35 b.
Fair Eastern ... T. 35 b.
Fair Insurance.
China Fire Ins. ... \$135 b.
Hongkong Fire Ins. ... \$345 b.
Surfins.
Douglas ... \$95 b.
H.K. Steamboats ... \$94 b.
Indo-Chinas (Prod.) ... \$93 b.
Do. (Def.) ... \$193 b.
Shell Transports ... \$35 b.
Star Ferries ... \$35 b.
Railways.
China Sugars ... \$175 b.
Malabon Sugars ... \$45 b.
Mines.
Kalian Mining Adm. ... 60 b.
Langkawi ... T. 19 b.
Shanghai Loans ...
Shai Explorations ...
Raub ... 45 b.
Tromp Mines ... 45 b.
Urak Gasplants ...
Docks, Wharves, Gopowas, &c.
H. & E. Wharfs ... \$107 b.
H. & W. Docks ... \$175 b.
Shai Docks ... T. 110 b.
New Engineering ... T. 25 b.
Lands, Homes & Buildings.
Central Estates ... \$104 b.
Hongkong Hotels ... \$120 b.
Hongkong Lands ... \$121 b.
Hopewell ... \$20 b.
Kowloon Lands ... \$46 b.
Land Reclamation ... \$175 b.
West Points ... \$34 b.
Cotton Mills.
Ewo Cottons ... T. 305 b.
Kung Tils ... T. 207 b.
Laon Kung Mows ... T. 121 b.
Oriental Cottons ... T. 198 b.
Shanghai Cottons ... T. 15 b.
MISCELLANEOUS.
Cements ... \$8 b.
China-Borneo ... \$124 b.
China Lights Old & New ... \$93 b.
China-Provident ... \$29 b.
Dairy Farms ... \$24 b.
H.K. Electric ... \$34 b.
Macao Co. ... \$31 b.
Hongkong Ropes ... \$72 b.
Peak Tramways (Old) ... \$35 b.
do. (New) ... \$35 b.
Steam Laundry ... \$32 b.
H.K. Steel Foundry ... \$10 b.
Water-boats ... \$16 b.
Watsons ... \$64 b.
Woolmans ... \$12 b.
Wiemans ... \$35 b.

## BANKS.

Banking Service with AMERICA  
—direct and personal

EXPORTERS or importers now engaged in, or thinking of, trade with America would do well to consider not only the special nature of our facilities, but also the personal interest we take in every one of our customers' transactions.

First of all, we offer direct banking service—without intermediary dealings, or unnecessary delays.

Equally important is our personal service. Every transaction is followed through, both here and in America, by our own representatives with a personal interest, the value of which is evident in the service rendered.

May we talk with you about America?

## Head Office—New York.

Other branches in

## SHANGHAI—HANKOW—PEKING—TIENTSIN

Asia Banking Corporation  
HONGKONG.

## [STOCKHOLDING BANKS]

Angle and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco  
Bankers Trust Company, New York City  
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon  
Guaranty Trust Company of New York  
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City  
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington.

## EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, September 5, 1919.

On London—

Bank, Wires ... 4/4

" On demand ... 4/4

" 30 days' sight ... 4/4

" 4 months' sight ... 4/4

Credits, 4 months' sight ... 4/4

Documentary, 4 months' sight 4/4

On Paris—

" On demand ... 5/5

Credits, 4 months' sight ... 5/5

On New York—

" On demand ... 5/5

Credits, 60 days' sight ... 5/5

On Bombay—

Wires ... nom.

" On demand ... nom.

On Calcutta—

Wires ... nom.

" On demand ... nom.

On Singapore—

" On demand ... 172

On Manila—

" On demand ... 174

On Shanghai—

" On demand ... nom.

On Yokohama—

" On demand ... 167

On demand, \$100 fine (per tag) ... 35.40

Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) \$4.90 a.

Silver (5 oz.) ... 60/

Bar Silver in Hongkong ... 57 1/2 p.m.

Chinese Copper Cash ... 7 1/2 p.m.

Chinese Copper Cents ... 57 1/2 p.m.

Rate of Native Interest ... 57 1/2 p.m.

Chinese Sub. Coin ... 57 1/2 p.m.

Hongkong Sub. Coin ... por.

Hongkong, July 1, 1919.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND  
COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office: 6 Des Vries Road, Central.

Hankow Branch: British Concession.

## DOMESTIC &amp; FOREIGN BANKING.

## SERVICE PROMPT.

Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interest at rates 2%, 4%, 5% respectively.

Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcomed.

J. USANG LY, Manager.

Hongkong, July 1, 1919.

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:

PEKING: Haining, Tungchow.

NORTH: Myen, Chochien, Fashien,

Nulanman, Huanan.

CHIHLI: Tientsin, Peitaiho, Laihsien,

Shantung, Shantien, Tungsien, Tam-

hsien, Chochien, Weisien, MANCHU-

RI: Changchun, Monkien, Kien-

Tsitsien, Nanchang, Liayuanchow,

Hoku, Hsinlung, Tsantien, Hainan,

Delin, Anlung, Tshihling, Chinghien,

Sifeng, Hulau, Suwai, Hailung,

Ningtu, Kengchung, Liayoway, Fuyi,

Yenchi, Kalipung, HUPER: Hsing-

ting, Hsien, Chochien, Fashien, Hsien-

hsien, Chochien, Chien, Yungshien,

Shantung, Yungshien, Chinshien,

Wuchow, Yangchow, Chinchow, Wuchow,

Tungchow, Tunkchow, SOUTH: Tsin-

king, Chefo, Tungchow, Lintchow, Hsien-

hsien, Tungchow, Lienchow, Tungchow,

TSUNG: Tsinchow, Yungshien, Tung-

chow, Tungchow, Lienchow, Tungchow,

TSUNG: Tsinchow, Yungshien, Tung-

## WEATHER REPORT.

September 8. 114.4m.—No return from Vladivostok, Japan, Weihaiwei and Foochow. Pressure has decreased slightly at Shanghai. It is nearly stationary at other reporting stations.

Depressions are shown to the south of Guan and over China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 67.45 inches, against an average of 84.45 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on September 9th.

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock. S.W. winds moderate, fair.

2.—Tornooi Channel. The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamack. The same as No. 1.

4.—North coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY  
HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER  
REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1919.—a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Wind	Temperature	Humidity	Direction	Pressure	Weather
Vladivostok	7	29.70	SW	67	100	N	100	Partly cloudy
Moskow	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Tokio	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Kochi	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Nagasaki	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Kagoshima	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Okinawa	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Naha	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Takijima	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Sumidai	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Weihaiwei	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Hankow	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Ichangs	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Kiukiang	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Changsha	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Wuchow	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Yokohama	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Hongkong	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Gap Rock	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Macao	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Wuchow	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Fukien	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Canton	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Hankow	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Amoy	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Swatow	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Taihoku	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Taipei	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Koshu	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Pescadores	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Canton	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Hankow	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Gap Rock	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Macao	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Wuchow	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Fukien	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Canton	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Hankow	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Amoy	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Swatow	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Taihoku	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Taipei	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Koshu	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Pescadores	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Canton	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Hankow	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Gap Rock	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Macao	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Wuchow	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Fukien	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Canton	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Hankow	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Amoy	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Swatow	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Taihoku	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Taipei	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Koshu	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Pescadores	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Canton	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Hankow	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Gap Rock	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Macao	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Wuchow	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Fukien	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Canton	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Hankow	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Amoy	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Swatow	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Taihoku	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Taipei	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Koshu	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Pescadores	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Canton	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Hankow	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Gap Rock	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Macao	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Wuchow	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Fukien	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Canton	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Hankow	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Amoy	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Swatow	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Taihoku	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Taipei	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Koshu	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Pescadores	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Canton	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Hankow	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Gap Rock	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Macao	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Wuchow	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Fukien	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Canton	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Hankow	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Amoy	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Swatow	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S	100	Partly cloudy
Taihoku	7	29.70	SW	67	100	S</td		